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## **Lista tal-publikazzjonijiet mill-Grupp ta' Riflessjoni tal-PE**

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Ordina Irranġa skond id-data  
Kelma għat-tiflix "multilingwiżmu"

**20 Rिजultati**

Data tal-ħolqien : 28-03-2024

## [Research for CULT Committee - The EU's approach to multilingualism in its own communication policy](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 27-10-2022

Awtur estern Carlos MENDEZ, Michele GAZZOLA, Laure CLEMENT-WILZ, Vasiliki TRIGA, Fernando MENDEZ, Costas DJOUVAS, Antonis CHARAMBOULOS, John BACHTLER

Qasam tematiku Il-Kultura

Kelma għat-tifx demografija u popolazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | il-politika lingwistika | komunikazzjoni | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOCJALI | lingwa ufficjali | multilingwiżmu | pluralizmu kulturali | POLITIKA | politika tal-komunikazzjoni | politika u sikurezza pubblika | sit tal-internet | statistika tal-popolazzjoni | umanistika | XJENZA

Sommarju This At a glance note summarises the study assessing the EU's approach to multilingualism in its communications policy. An innovative mixed methods approach is used to investigate compliance with multilingualism obligations and the language regimes and practices of EU institutions, bodies and agencies, especially on EU websites. The fit with the linguistic skills of EU27 residents is also investigated. Policy recommendations are provided to enhance the transparency and accessibility of EU communication policy taking account of feasibility constraints.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

## [Multilingualism: The language of the European Union](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 08-04-2022

Awtur KATSAROVA Ivana

Qasam tematiku Il-Kultura | L-Edukazzjoni

Kelma għat-tifx il-politika lingwistika | lingwa Ewropea | lingwa ufficjali | multilingwiżmu | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | umanistika | XJENZA

Sommarju Some 7 000 languages are spoken globally today. However, half of the world's population shares just six native languages, and some 90 % of all languages may be replaced by dominant ones by the end of the century. The harmonious co-existence of 24 official languages is one of the most distinctive features of the European project. Multilingualism is not only an expression of the EU countries' cultural identities, it also helps preserve democracy, transparency and accountability. No legislation can enter into force until it has been translated into all official languages and published in the Official Journal of the EU. Crucially, the provisions relating to the EU language regime can only be changed by a unanimous vote in the Council of the EU. The EU is committed to promoting language learning but has limited influence over educational and language policies, as these are the responsibility of the individual EU countries. In 2016, over one third (35.4 %) of adults in the EU-28 did not know any foreign languages. A similar proportion (35.2 %) declared that they knew one foreign language, while just over one fifth (21 %) said they knew two foreign languages. The European Parliament is committed to ensuring the highest possible degree of multilingualism in its work. Based on the 24 official languages that constitute the public face of the EU, the total number of linguistic combinations rises to 552, since each language can be translated into the 23 others. Currently, over 600 staff employed in translation and over 270 in interpreting take care of the translation and interpretation needs of the 705 Members of the European Parliament. Internally, the EU institutions mostly use just three working languages: English, French and German. The overall cost for delivering translation and interpreting services in the EU institutions is around €1 billion per year, which represents less than 1 % of the EU budget or just over €2 per citizen. Following the success of the European Year of Languages (2001), the Council of Europe designated 26 September as the European Day of Languages. This is an update of a briefing published in 2019.

Briefing [EN](#)

## [European Day of Languages : Multilingualism as a cornerstone of better communication](#)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 24-09-2021

Awtur KATSAROVA Ivana

Qasam tematiku Il-Kultura | L-Edukazzjoni

Kelma għat-tifx analiżi ekonomika | EKONOMIJA | impjieggi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGĦOL | kampanja għall-gharfiex pubbliku | lingwa Ewropea | lingwa minoritarja | lingwa regionali | lingwa ufficjali | multilingwiżmu | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | statistika tal-UE | umanistika | XJENZA | ħiliet tal-lingwa

Sommarju Some 7 000 languages are spoken globally today. However, half of the world's population shares just six native languages, and some 90 % of all languages could be replaced by dominant ones by the end of the century. Following the success of the European Year of Languages (2001), the Council of Europe designated 26 September as the European Day of Languages.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

## Remaining 'united in diversity' thanks to multilingualism

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 21-09-2018

Awtur KATSAROVA Ivana

Qasam tematiku Ii-Kultura | L-Edukazzjoni

Kelma għat-tifx dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | It-Trattat dwar l-Unjoni Ewropea | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOċJALI | lingwa Ewropea | lingwa minoritarja | lingwa reġionali | lingwa ufficjalji | lingwa ħajja | multilingwiżmu | pluraliżmu kulturali | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | tagħlim | tagħlim tal-lingwa | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA

Sommarju The diversity underpinning the European project is embodied in the harmonious co-existence of 24 official languages. Following the success of the European Year of Languages (2001), the Council of Europe designated 26 September as the European Day of Languages. The European Parliament has consistently acted to support endangered languages and linguistic diversity in the EU, calling on the EU and the Member States to commit resources to their protection and promotion. In May 2018, the European Commission put forward a proposal aimed at improving the teaching and learning of languages.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

## Languages and the Digital Single Market

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 21-09-2018

Awtur PASIKOWSKA-SCHNASS Magdalena

Qasam tematiku Ii-Kultura | L-Edukazzjoni

Kelma għat-tifx analiżi ekonomika | DRITT | drittijiet u libertajiet | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | EKONOMIJA | informazzjoni u proċessar tal-informazzjoni | internet | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | lingwa | mizura antidiskriminatorej | multilingwiżmu | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RICERKA | statistika | sug uniku digitali | tekhnoloġija digitali | tekhnoloġija u regolamenti teknici | traduzzjoni | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA

Sommarju The citizens of the European Union communicate in its 24 official languages, approximately 60 regional and minority languages, and 31 national and regional sign languages. Some of these have many millions of native and foreign speakers, whereas others are spoken by just a few thousand people each. Dominant languages can threaten the survival of 'smaller' ones with many fewer native speakers and which thus need protection. Multilingualism policy in areas such as language teaching and learning, and translation and interpretation, is necessary to facilitate communication among various language communities and for supporting languages with fewer speakers. Moreover, unaddressed language barriers hinder the economy of individual Member States and the EU in general. The digital shift and ICT technologies open rich possibilities of expression and business, yet these are not spread equally across language communities. Smaller languages are under-represented in digital environments, which could entail their digital extinction. New technologies can facilitate language learning, translation and interpretation. However, paradoxically, the smaller languages, which could benefit the most from these technologies, are the least resourced in data, in researchers specialising in both language and technology, and in human and financial means. Some solutions to these challenges could emerge from EU-supported and coordinated projects, a clear focus on language technologies in EU policies, and dedicated funding, provided in the clear awareness that these challenges not only have a human dimension but also economic implications for the digital single market and the economy of the EU as a whole.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Multilingualism and lifelong language learning

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 26-09-2017

Awtur CHIRCOP Denise

Qasam tematiku Ii-Kultura | L-Edukazzjoni

Kelma għat-tifx baġit tal-UE | dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | edukazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | finanzi tal-UE | il-politika lingwistika | impieg | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONI JIET TAX-XOGHOL | kooperazzjoni kulturali | koordinazzjoni dettaljata | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOċJALI | multilingwiżmu | pluraliżmu kulturali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-edukazzjoni | programm tal-UE | promozzjoni kulturali | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | skambju edukazzjonali | Stat Membru tal-UE | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | GEOGRAFIJA | ġeografija ekonomika | filiet tal-lingwa

Sommarju Rooted in the Treaties, multilingualism reflects the cultural and linguistic diversity of the European Union's Member States. Language learning is critical to the construction of the European Union and imparts essential basic and transversal skills. Language acquisition starts at home, and early childhood education can further enhance self-expression. Yet it does not stop with schooling, adults too acquire language skills, even outside the formal educational system.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

## Celebrating the European Day of Languages

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 20-09-2017

Awtur KATSAROVA Ivana

Qasam tematiku II-Kultura

Kelma għat-tifx DRITT | dritt internazzjonali | impieggi | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGĦOL | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizzi civili Ewropew | kampanja għall-ġħarfien pubbliku | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | lingwa | multilingwiżmu | Parlament Ewropew | pluraliżmu kulturali | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | użu ta' lingwi | XJENZA | cittadin tal-UE | ħiliet tal-lingwa

Sommarju Following the success of the European Year of Languages (2001), the Council of Europe designated 26 September as the European Day of Languages. Since then, annual celebrations of this day have been held to promote the rich linguistic and cultural diversity of Europe. The European Parliament has consistently acted to support endangered languages and linguistic diversity in the EU, calling on the EU and the Member States to commit resources to their protection and promotion.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

## Legal aspects of EU multilingualism

Tip ta' publikazzjoni Briefing

Data 26-01-2017

Awtur MAŃKO Rafał

Qasam tematiku II-Liġi tal-UE: Is-Sistema u I-Atti Legali

Kelma għat-tifx dritt tal-Unjoni Ewropea | Karta tad-Drittijiet Fundamentali tal-Unjoni Ewropea | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | lingwa Ewropea | lingwa uffiċċiali | liġi tal-UE | multilingwiżmu | POLITIKA | politika u sikurezza pubblika | regolament (UE) | trattati Ewropej | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA

Sommarju The multilingualism of the European Union – with 24 official languages since Croatia's accession – has no precedent, either among multilingual states or even at the level of international organisations. The principle of multilingualism is enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights, which obliges the European Union to respect linguistic diversity, prohibits discrimination on account of language and provides for the citizen's right to communicate with the institutions in any official language of the EU. In legal terms, EU multilingualism falls into three categories: the original (authentic) languages of the Treaties, the official languages of the EU and the working languages of the EU. Furthermore, each institution may create its own internal rules on working languages. The main legal act governing the official and working languages of the Union is Council Regulation No 1 of 1958, which has been amended numerous times. Currently it provides for 24 official and working languages of the EU. This includes Irish. However, a derogation for Irish remains in place until the end of 2021. The rules of procedure of each EU institution lay down detailed rules on multilingualism. The Parliament has opted for 'resource efficient full multilingualism', which means that the resources to be devoted to multilingualism are managed on the basis of users' real needs, measures to make users more aware of their responsibilities and more effective planning of requests for language facilities. The Council has opted for full multilingualism, while the Commission's rule is that any instrument of general application to be adopted by the college must be in all EU official languages. A different approach has been provided for in the rules of procedure of the Court of Justice, where the principle of the 'language of the case' applies for determining both the language of proceedings and the authentic version of the Court's judgment. However, judges and advocates-general may use the official EU language of their choice.

Briefing [EN](#)

## The Erasmus+ Programme (Regulation EU No. 1288/2013): European Implementation Assessment

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 06-07-2016

Awtur ZYGIEREWICZ Anna

Awtur estern - Research paper analysing the implementation of the Erasmus+ programme – Learning mobility of individuals in the field of education, training and youth (Key Action 1), written by Prof. Dr. Thomas Köhler from the Technical University of Dresden and Prof. Dr. Daniel Apollon from the University of Bergen

- Research paper analysing the implementation of the Erasmus+ programme – Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices in the field of education, training and youth (Key Action 2), written by Dr. Juha Kettunen from the Turku University of Applied Sciences

Qasam tematiku II-Kultura | It-Traspożizzjoni u I-Implimentazzjoni tal-Liġi | L-Edukazzjoni | L-Evalwazzjoni tal-Liġi u I-Politika fil-Prattika

Kelma għat-tifx affarrijiet soċjali | edukazzjoni | edukazzjoni ghall-adulti | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | evalwazzjoni tal-proġetti | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | immaniġġjar tal-proġetti | impiegji | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGĦOL | IMPRIZA U KOMPETIZZJONI | kooperazzjoni fil-qasam tal-edukazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | KWISTJONIJIET SOCJALI | manġiem | multilingwiżmu | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | programm tal-UE | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | skambju edukazzjonali | sport | statistika tal-edukazzjoni | tagħlim | taħrif għall-għalliema | taħrif vokazzjonal | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA

Sommarju This European Implementation Assessment has been provided to accompany the work of the European Parliament's Committee on Culture and Education in scrutinising the implementation of the Erasmus+ programme. The Erasmus+ programme for Union action in the field of education, training, youth and sport was launched on 1 January 2014 and will run until 31 December 2020. It brings together seven successful programmes which operated separately between 2007 and 2013 (the Lifelong Learning Programme, five international cooperation programmes and the Youth in Action programme), and also adds the area of sports activities. The opening analysis of this Assessment, prepared in-house by the Ex-Post Impact Assessment Unit within EPRS, situates the programme within the context of education policy, explains its legal framework and provides key information on its implementation. The presentation is followed by opinions and recommendations of selected stakeholders. A separate chapter is dedicated to the sport, which is the new element of the Erasmus+ programme. Input to the EIA was also received from two independent groups of experts representing the Technical University of Dresden and the University of Bergen, and the Turku University of Applied Sciences.- The first research paper presents implementation of Key Action 1 (KA1) – Learning mobility of individuals in the field of education, training and youth.- The second research paper presents implementation of Key Action 2 (KA2)– Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices in the field of education, training and youth. The two research papers, containing key findings and recommendations, are included in full as annexes to the in-house opening analysis.

Studju [EN](#)

## Endangered languages in the EU

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 20-04-2015

Awtur PASIKOWSKA-SCHNASS Magdalena | SHEIL Sarah

Qasam tematiku L-Edukazzjoni

Kelma għat-tifx EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | grupp lingwistiku | il-politika lingwistika | Kunsill tal-Ewropa | KWISTJONIJIET SOCJALI | lingwa Ewropea | lingwa minoritaria | lingwa reġjonali | multilingwiżmu | Nazzjonijiet Uniti | organizazzjoni jet-Europew | ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | qafas soċjali | tagħlim | tagħlim tal-lingwa | umanistika | Unesco | XJENZA

Sommarju Many languages currently spoken in Europe are endangered and some are at imminent risk of extinction. Though education and language policies remain the competence of Member States, the EU has taken initiatives to promote multilingualism and preserve its linguistic diversity, including measures in support of regional or minority languages. A decline in linguistic diversity has been increasingly acknowledged to entail losses in terms of knowledge and cultural heritage.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

## Commitments Made at the Hearing of Tibor Navracsics - Commissioner-Designate

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 06-11-2014

Awtur GYORFFI Miklos Laszlo

Qasam tematiku L-Edukazzjoni | L-Ippjanar bil-Quddiem

Kelma għat-tifx affarrijiet soċjali | azzjoni tal-UE | demokrazija partecipattiva | drittijiet tal-awtur | edukazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | Ewropa | impiegji | IMPJIEGI U KUNDIZZJONIJIET TAX-XOGĦOL | istituzzjoni jet-tal-UE u servizzi cívili Ewropew | komunikazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kultura u reliġjon | Kummissarju Ewropew | KWISTJONIJIET SOCJALI | I-Ungerja | multilingwiżmu | organizazzjoni tat-tagħlim | pluraliżmu fix-xandir | pluraliżmu kulturali | POLITIKA | politika kulturali | politika tal-edukazzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RIČERKA | proċeduri parlamentari | qafas politiku | qgħad fost iż-zgħażaq | riċerka u proprietà intellektwal | sistema edukazzjonal | smiġi pubbliku | sport | taħrif vokazzjonal | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA | xogħol volontarju | cittadinanza Ewropea | GEOGRAFIJA | ġegografija ekonomika | ġegografija politika | ħatra tal-membri

Sommarju In his answers to the questionnaire and during the hearing on 1 October 2014 before the Committee for Culture and Education, commissioner-designate Tibor Navracsics made a number of commitments. Commitments relevant to the Committee on Culture are presented in this document.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Focus on: The Implementation of the Common European Framework for Languages

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 15-11-2013

Awtur GYORFFI Miklos Laszlo

Qasam tematiku L-Edukazzjoni

Kelma għat-tifx edukazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | metodu ta' evalwazzjoni | multilingwiżmu | organizzazzjoni tat-tagħlim | politika tal-edukazzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RICERKA | riċerka u proprijetà intelletwali | tagħlim | tagħlim tal-lingwa | umanistika | valutazzjoni | XJENZA

Sommarju Multilingualism and language learning is an important policy area fostered by the European Union. One tool used in order to assess learners' performance in language learning is the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR). The CEFR was developed by the Council of Europe to provide unity in educational and cultural matters among its member states with regard to foreign language learning. After a pilot scheme involving extensive field consultation, the framework was officially published in 2001. The CEFR marked a major turning point in describing specifications of language learning targets, which are divided into six levels. It has now become a common reference instrument for organising language teaching and certification in many European Union Member States.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Endangered languages in the EU

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej

Data 05-09-2013

Awtur SHEIL Sarah

Qasam tematiku L-Edukazzjoni

Kelma għat-tifx azzjoni tal-UE | il-politika lingwistika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | lingwa minoritarja | lingwa reġjonali | multilingwiżmu | pluraliżmu kulturali | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA

Sommarju In line with wider global trends, many languages currently spoken in Europe are endangered and some are at imminent risk of extinction.

Mad-Daqqa t'Għajnej [EN](#)

## L-Implimentazzjoni tal-Qafas Ewropew Komuni għal-Lingwi fis-Sistemi Edukattivi Ewropej

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 14-06-2013

Awtur estern Simon Broek, Inge van den Ende (Panteia)

Qasam tematiku L-Edukazzjoni

Kelma għat-tifx armonizzazzjoni tal-istandardi | edukazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | il-politika lingwistika | kontinwazzjoni tal-edukazzjoni | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kurrikulu tat-tagħlim | lingwa barranja | multilingwiżmu | organizzazzjoni tat-tagħlim | politika tal-edukazzjoni | PRODUZZJONI, TEKNOLOGIJA U RICERKA | programm tal-UE | standard Ewropew | tagħlim | tehnoloġija u regolamenti teknici | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | valutazzjoni | XJENZA

Sommarju Dan l-istudju għandu l-għan analizza kif is-sistema tal-iskola obbligatorja timplimenta t-tagħlim tal-lingwi barran. Huwa analizza l-użu tas-CEFR fl-eżamijiet, fl-izvilupp tal-kurrikulu, fil-kotba tal-iskola u fit-tahrig għall-għalliema. L-istudju jikkonkludi li għalkemm spiss mhemmx appoġġ għar-rabtiet bejn l-eżamijiet u s-CEFR, l-approċċ generali għat-tagħlim tal-lingwi tas-CEFR huwa implimentat; il-kurrikula u l-kotba tal-iskola jagħtu kas tal-użu tal-lingwa kunteċċwali u d-dikjarazzjonijiet 'ista tagħmel' relatati; u t-tahrig għall-għalliema jinkludi referenzi għas-CEFR. Madankollu, is-CEFR jista' juža spinta mgħedda biex ikabar l-effett tiegħi.

Studju [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Sommarju eżekkutti [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [HR](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

Anness 1 [EN](#)

## L-ilsna pperikolati u d-diversità lingwistika fl-Unjoni Ewropea

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-03-2013

Awtur estern Meirion Prys Jones

Qasam tematiku II-Kultura | L-Edukazzjoni

Kelma għat-tifx azzjoni tal-UE | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | grupp lingwistiku | il-politika lingwistika | kostruzzjoni Ewropea | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | lingwa Ewropea | lingwa minoritarja | lingwa reġjonali | multilingwiżmu | pluraliżmu kulturali | qafas soċċali | tagħlim | tagħlim tal-lingwa | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | wirt kulturali | XJENZA

Sommarju Fil-kuntest tad-diversità rikka ta' ilsna fl-Ewropa, dan id-dokument jikkunsidra l-implikazzjonijiet possibbli tal-għejbien ta' wħud minn dawn l-ilsna u jqis x'passi jridu jiġu ppjanati biex nissalvagwardjaw l-eżistenza u l-gejjieni tagħhom.

Studju [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Sommarju eżekkutti [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

## The EU and multilingualism

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Briefing

Data 21-11-2011

Awtur KATSAROVA Ivana

Qasam tematiku L-Edukazzjoni

Kelma għat-tifx amministrazzjoni tal-Istittuzzjonijiet | edukazzjoni | edukazzjoni għolja | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | il-politika lingwistika | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | kontinwazzjoni tal-edukazzjoni | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | lingwa barranija | lingwa minoritarja | mobilità tal-istudenti | multilingwiżmu | organizzazzjoni tat-tagħlim | pluraliżmu kulturali | tagħlim | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA

Sommarju Democracy, transparency and the commitment to promote cultural and linguistic diversity account for the EU's unique multilingual structure based on 23 official languages. As a result of successive enlargements, the multilingual challenge has reached a completely new dimension – in terms of size, complexity, and policy relevance.

Briefing [EN](#)

## Gwida prattika

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-04-2009

Awtur MACEDO Goncalo

Qasam tematiku II-Kultura | L-Edukazzjoni

Kelma għat-tifx affarrijiet soċjali | edukazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | finanzi tal-UE | finanzjament tal-UE | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | komunikazzjoni | kooperazzjoni internazzjonali | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | multilingwiżmu | Parlament Ewropew | politika kulturali | politika ta' kooperazzjoni | politika tal-edukazzjoni | politika tal-komunikazzjoni | politika tal-komunikazzjoni awdjobiżiva | politika taż-żgħażaq | RELAZZJONIJIET INTERNAZZJONALI | sport | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA

Sommarju This practical guide provides an overview of the legal background to the respective policy, of its achievements during the 6th term and of the challenges that still remain to be tackled. Additionally, it contains concise information about the activities of Policy Department B and of the services it can provide.

Studju [BG](#), [CS](#), [DA](#), [DE](#), [EL](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FI](#), [FR](#), [HU](#), [IT](#), [LT](#), [LV](#), [NL](#), [PT](#), [RO](#), [SV](#), [ET](#), [MT](#), [PL](#), [SK](#), [SL](#)

## Multilingualism : Between Policy Objectives and Implementation (Volume 1 : Study ; Volume 2 : Annexes)

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 15-09-2008

Awtur estern Joe Cullen, Clare Cullen, Véronique Maes and Gigliola Paviotti (MENON Network EEIG)

Qasam tematiku L-Edukazzjoni

Kelma għat-tifx edukazzjoni | edukazzjoni għolja | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | il-politika lingwistika | kontinwazzjoni tal-edukazzjoni | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | lingwa barranija | lingwa minoritarja | mobilità tal-istudenti | multilingwiżmu | organizzazzjoni tat-tagħlim | pluraliżmu kulturali | tagħlim | umanistika | XJENZA

Sommarju This document provides the results of a study on 'multilingualism and linguistic diversity'. It presents what has been done in the study with regard to its objectives and workplan, and provides key findings and recommendations. The main focus of the study is on assessing how agencies and other stakeholders of the European Union and member states have supported policies aimed at promoting language learning and cultural diversity over the period 2004 to the present within the context of the Commission Communication 'Promoting Language Learning and Linguistic Diversity: An Action Plan 2004-2006' and the 'European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages of the Council of Europe'

Studju [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Anness 1 [EN](#)

## Follow-Up of Non-Legislative Parliamentary Resolutions on Culture and Education 2000-2005

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 07-09-2006

Awtur ITZEL Constanze

Qasam tematiku II-Kultura | L-Edukazzjoni

Kelma għat-tifx affarrijiet soċjali | edukazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | industria awdjobiżiva | istituzzjonijiet tal-UE u servizz ċivili Ewropew | komunikazzjoni | kultura u reliġjon | KWISTJONIJIET SOĊJALI | multilingwiżmu | Parlament Ewropew | pluraliżmu kulturali | politika tal-edukazzjoni | politika tal-komunikazzjoni | politika taż-żgħażaq | sport | umanistika | UNJONI EWROPEA | XJENZA

Sommarju The document provides information on the European Commission's follow-up of parliamentary texts in the field of competence of the Committee on Culture and Education. Its field of competence focus is on non-legislative texts. It covers the period from 2000 to 2005.

The report consists of a compilation of 'SP' documents, produced by the European Commission in order to inform about action taken following a text adopted in Parliament. The compilation is based on a list of the European Commission's followup, provided by the European Parliament's Plenary Organisation and Follow-up Unit.

Studju [EN](#)

## Linguistic Diversity on the Internet: Assessment of the Contribution of Machine Translation

Tip ta' pubblikazzjoni Studju

Data 01-05-2000

Awtur estern Tom Moring (European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages, Brussels, Belgium)

Qasam tematiku I-Protezzjoni tal-Konsumatur | L-Edukazzjoni

Kelma għat-tifx access ghall-informazzjoni | EDUKAZZJONI U KOMUNIKAZZJONI | evalwazzjoni tal-proġetti | grupp lingwistiku | IMPRIZA U KOMPETIZZJONI | informazzjoni u proċċessar tal-informazzjoni | internet | komunikazzjoni | KWISTJONIJIET SOCJALI | lingwa minoritarja | maniġment | multilingwiżmu | qafas soċjali | teknoloġija tal-informazzjoni | traduzzjoni awtomatika | umanistika | XJENZA

**Sommarju** The objectives of this study have been to assess both the problems created and the opportunities offered by the Internet for the smaller and minority languages of the European Union; to consider what measures might facilitate the maximal use by European citizens of their own languages for communication and the accessing and presentation of information on the Internet; and to consider in particular the role which machine translation might play. The study finds that the threat to linguistic diversity on the Internet will not in the future come from the dominance of one language but from a multilingualism limited to perhaps half a dozen main world languages between which machine translation will be fully developed to the exclusion of the great majority of languages. It argues that the development of language technology for all European languages is not only essential from the point of view of citizenship and avoiding social exclusion, but can give Europe an important technology cluster. The weakest language-groups in the EU, while found to be making enterprising use of the Internet, need a basic IT environment in their languages. A larger number of languages which lack the full array of language resources - linguistic corpora, electronic dictionaries etc - are in danger of being excluded not from the Internet as it is now, but from many of the processes, including machine translation and other language processing functions, that will increasingly be carried out over the Internet. There is a need for a much enhanced investment in language resources. Machine translation can only be understood in relation to the availability of the above-mentioned language resources. It is not one process which succeeds or fails by a single absolute standard, but a range of systems with different costs and advantages and suited to different user requirements. The study surveys the field, in respect of the uses of MT on the Internet, and particularly with the costs/benefits to the sm

Studju [EN](#)